



THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1967

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CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
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Council Offices,
Barton End,
Lenten Street,
Alton,
Hants.

(Telephone:- ALTON 2263)

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A L T O N R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

Chairman of the Council ... Major A. E. Mentzel, M.B.E., J.P.
Vice-Chairman ... Miss A. M. Littlejohn

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COMMITTEE

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Vice-Chairman ... W. Taylor, Esq.


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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	- I. H. C. Morton, M. B., Ch. B., D. P. H., D. Obst.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Petroleum Officer	- J. H. Johnson, C. R. S. I., M. A. P. H. I.
Additional Public Health Inspector	- R. Enticknap, M. R. S. H., M. A. P. H. I.
Clerks	- P. F. Mercer - Mrs. G. Hopper - Mrs. D. Evans (Hampshire County Council)
Pest Control Officer	- J. W. Debenham

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ALTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Telephone Number:-
ALTON 2263.

Barton End,
Lenten Street,
Alton, Hants.

To:- The Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1967, prepared as instructed by the Minister of Health.

It is with much regret that I report the deaths of two former members of the Public Health Committee - Mr. J. K. Allden who represented Headley on the Council for 25 years, and Mr. A. E. Guy who represented Ropley for 19 years and was three times Chairman.

The health of the District has been good, with no outstanding incidents to report. Two subjects have, however, become prominent at a national level which touch us here.

The first is Brucellosis in milk. This is mainly an agricultural and veterinary problem since the organism *Brucella* causes abortion in cattle; and there is a Ministry of Agriculture scheme being developed to eradicate it in the same way as Tuberculosis has been eradicated from our herds. It touches human health in two ways - by direct infection of people working with cattle and by the carrying of infection in milk. Pasteurisation of milk will kill the infection but there is still a surprising number of people who like their milk - and cream - unpasteurised.

During the year, a programme of voluntary sampling for ring-testing was offered to all licensed producers of non-treated milk. Thanks to the influence of the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, the scheme was well received and co-operation was excellent. The producers were told the results confidentially, advised to consult their veterinary surgeons if it seemed necessary and sampled again later. I am glad to acknowledge the help given by the Public Health Inspectors and the Pest Control Officer who collected the samples.

The second subject is *Salmonella* infection in meat - the organism of Food Poisoning.

Any animals or birds can harbour germs and when they are crowded together in modern intensive rearing establishments and dealers' yards one animal can infect a whole batch. Modern transport enables an infected batch to be moved long distances and distributed to several destinations, infecting the new premises and the vehicles in the process. The situation is made worse by the practice of dosing the animals with antibiotics, enough to suppress the symptoms but often not enough to kill the germs. This in fact makes the germs resistant to further doses of antibiotics and perpetuates infection. From the human health aspect, the vital link in the chain is the slaughterhouse or processing plant and here, of course, both Ministry of Agriculture veterinary surgeons and the Public Health Inspectors are active. There is, however, need for better control of the earlier stages of the trade and compulsory notification of *Salmonella* in animals has been suggested. Meantime, rearers, dealers and slaughterers are asked to look to their arrangements for isolating sick animals and to refrain from indiscriminate use of antibiotics.

In conclusion, I must record my appreciation of the support and encouragement which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and of the ready assistance and efficiency of Mr. Johnson and my staff of the Public Health Department.

I am,

Madam,

Your obedient servant,

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

There has been more private house building during the year, notably at Lindford, and the Council's project at Whitehill which was postponed last year, is now under way. The development plan for Bordon has been published and plans for several other villages are in the discussion stage.

All this is leading up to the situation in which the existing sewerage arrangements become inadequate and this is a point on which the Minister of Health asks Medical Officers of Health to comment.

Much of the District has a clay subsoil and where there has been development on a basis of septic tank drainage, the ground is becoming unable to continue absorbing the effluent. The situation is aggravated by the modernisation of old properties, introducing water closets and baths where none existed before, and by some ill-advised private building in unsuitable locations. Much of the higher land is underlain by chalk and any attempt to dig deep raises problems of contaminating water supplies. The Council estates in the villages mostly have their own sewage treatment plants but the problem of disposing of the effluent remains and declares itself in the roadside ditches. New sewerage schemes have been planned for Bentley and Four Marks districts and extension of the existing main works at Lindford but action depends on finance and finance in the form of Public Works loan is not so far forthcoming.

The estimated population at mid-year was 28,150, an increase of 900, which is the biggest ever recorded.

STAFF

There have been no changes in the Department.

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

General health has been good.

Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough appeared in greater numbers than in previous years and an outbreak of Dysentery in Alton town affected some children in the District. There was one death resulting from Measles.

The Birth Rate is slightly down and although the figures are too small for close comparisons, there is a declining trend over the past five years, possibly the effect of The Pill.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

GENERAL

Area in acres	...	65,526
Rateable Value	...	£899,826
Product of the penny rate 1966-67	...	£3,476
Estimated product of the penny rate 1967-68	...	£3,625
Population estimated at mid-1967	...	28,150
Number of habitable houses	...	8,904

MEDICAL

Live Births

Number	505
Illegitimate included in above	57
Rate per 1,000 population	17.9
Rate adjusted by Comparability Factor (1.08)	19.3
Rate for England and Wales	17.2
Illegitimate as a percentage of total	11.1

Still Births

Number	4
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<u>Total All Births</u>	509
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Deaths

All ages - Number	288
Rate per 1,000 population	10.2
Rate adjusted by Comparability Factor (0.93)	9.5
Rate for England and Wales	11.2
Infants under 1 year - Numbers - Legitimate	5
- Illegitimate	1
Infants under 1 week (included in above)	3

Infant Mortality Rates

Total (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	12
Perinatal (still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 of all births)	14

<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion)	1
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(TABLE 1)

RATES FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Total Population	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	25,560	26,260	26,870	27,250	28,150
Birth Rate	23.9	24.1	23.67	23.31	19.3
Birth Rate, England and Wales	18.2	18.4	18.0	17.7	17.2
Death Rate	11.5	11.3	11.31	10.7	9.5
Death Rate, England and Wales	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.2

NOTE:- Owing to the small numbers involved, these rates are not suitable for comparison with other years of other Districts.

(TABLE 2)

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Age Group	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85-95	Total	
Male	5	1	2	3	-	4	13	24	40	39	16	2	147
Female	3	4	1	6	-	1	5	17	26	38	34	6	141
Total	6	5	3	9	-	5	18	41	66	77	50	8	288

There were 31 fewer deaths during the year and the decrease is almost entirely among women. No one disease seems responsible and there is still a tendency for lung cancer in women to increase.

Coronary disease is still one of the major causes together with cerebro-vascular accidents. Lung cancer caused 16 deaths - 11 men and 5 women.

There was one maternal death, due to eclampsia.

(TABLE 3)

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Disease		Male	Female	Total
(1)	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2
(2)	Tuberculosis, other	1	-	1
(3)	Syphilitic disease	2	-	2
(8)	Measles	-	1	1
(10)	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
(11)	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	5	16
(12)	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6
(14)	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	18	14	32
(15)	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	-	1
(16)	Diabetes	1	3	4
(17)	Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	30	44
(18)	Coronary disease, angina	35	20	55
(19)	Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
(20)	Other heart diseases	8	25	33
(21)	Other circulatory disease	13	5	18
(23)	Pneumonia	10	11	21
(24)	Bronchitis	10	3	13
(25)	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	2	2
(28)	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
(30)	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	1	1
(32)	Other defined & ill-defined diseases	9	7	16
(33)	Motor vehicle accidents	5	1	6
(34)	All other accidents	2	3	5
(35)	Suicide	-	2	2
TOTALS:-		147	141	288

(TABLE 4) PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year, with the five preceding years for comparison:-

Disease	Totals for					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Scarlet Fever	1	4	5	10	—	21
Whooping Cough	32	11	15	13	—	45
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	31	290	284	467	49	523
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute rheumatism	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	1	27	5	10	41@
Erysipelae	4	—	—	3	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	1	1	—
Food poisoning	—	—	3	1	3	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	1	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS:-	69	307	334	500	68	531

NOTE

@ These cases were part of an outbreak in Alton Town.

In December, 1967, there was a sharp outbreak of Influenza.

REPORTS ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

SCARLET FEVER

21 cases were notified - none with serious complications
13 from 1 - 100 Square, Hestley, Whitehill area and 8 were
from the district of 11 City of Bordon.

WHOOPING COUGH

5 cases were notified, widely distributed in the District.
Age range from 1 to 7.

100% of cases immunised against whooping cough. Of the
remaining 5, only 2 had had boosting doses at eighteen months of age.

MEASLES

There was an outbreak in March-April among children in Alton
area. Cases continued in the District among children attending the
same schools.

MEASLES

This being a "scarlet year" there were 423 cases. There was
one death - a 10-year-old child who developed broncho-pneu-
monia.

With the arrival of Measles vaccine in 1968 it is to be hoped
that this will be the last big epidemic.

DIPHTHERIA

There was 1 case notified in 1968 December. The actual illness
was not serious but complications seemed to be slow. No serious
complications were reported.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 10 cases during the year:-

February - 1 man (age 21)
2 women (aged 24 & 56)

3 cases were removed from the register as having recovered.

Cases notified at end of year:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
February	7	6
March/April	18	22

There were 2 deaths - two from pulmonary tuberculosis in
1968, 1969 and one from a long-standing infection of the spine.

VEGETABLE DISEASES

One case of syphilis were reported.

There were 10 cases of gonorrhoea in men and seven of non-
gonorrhoeal. All except one (older) were aged 17-25.

There was only one female case - an infection possibly not
transmitted in venereal.

ANIMAL DISEASES

There were no incidents affecting human health.

POLIOMYELITIS

The immunisation programme remains unchanged.

The following tables show the number of children immunised during the year:-

(TABLE A) DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH & TETANUS IMMUNISATION
AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Date of Birth	Triple		Poliomyelitis	
	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster
1967	1559	-	95	-
1966	3010	32	321	6
1965	25	67	50	2
1964	7	19	9	9
1963-65	11	365	24	174
Others under 16	5	263	9	114
TOTALS:-	503	746	508	457

NOTE: @ 1 child of 1967 and 2 of 1966 received Diphtheria-Tetanus immunisation only.

(TABLE B)

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Age Group	Primary Doses	Reinforcing Doses
Under 2	322	-
All other ages	93	62

(TABLE C) B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

No B.C.G. immunisation was done during the year.

(TABLE D) IMMUNISATION STATE OF THE DISTRICT

Born in	Immunised with		
	Triple	Poliomye- litis	Smallpox
1964 - 744	527 - 71%	504 - 68%	388 - 52%
1965 - 712	488 - 68%	469 - 66%	414 - 58%
1966 - 608	452 - 74%	400 - 66%	214 - 35%
1967 - 532	180	115	5

The numbers born are the birth notifications, adjusted for moves in and out of the District.

The numbers immunised are the numbers of record cards held.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

I am indebted to the Hospital Secretary, Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, for the following figures of accidents in the home which required hospital treatment.

There were 86 in all.

15 elderly people had falls of varying severity and 3 had burns and scalds.

4 children under 5 had burns and 3 swallowed obnoxious substances.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

I am indebted to the Chief Constable for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight for his analyses of road accidents from which the following points are extracted.

There were 8 deaths and 68 serious injuries in the Rural District.

In general, casualties have been lighter than in previous years and this was particularly so during the last quarter. This coincided with the introduction of the breathalyser and it is noted that accidents between 10 p.m. and midnight have gone down by 55%. The worst time is between 4.0 p.m. and 6.0 p.m.

The principal causes of accidents in the County were:-

Motor Cars and Cycles

- Misjudging clearance.
- Turning right carelessly.
- Losing control.
- Overtaking improperly.

Pedestrians

- Stepping into road carelessly or from behind a parked vehicle.

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

AMBULANCE SERVICES

The Ambulance service is conducted by Hampshire County Council who supply details of journeys to the Public Health and General Purposes Committee every half year. The ambulances for the area are stationed at Alton.

Application for the use of ambulances should be made to the Central Ambulance Control at Winchester (Telephone Number:- Winchester 51644 (3 lines)) at the following times:-

- Monday to Friday - From 6.0 p.m. to 8.0 a.m. next day.
Weekends - From 12 noon Saturday to 8.0 a.m. Monday.
Bank and Public Holidays - All day.

The main ambulance station at Laburnum Road, Aldershot, (Telephone Number:- Aldershot 22244), will continue to receive calls at other times and postal requests should still be sent to the appropriate main station.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Child Welfare Centres for children under the age of five years are available throughout the District as follows:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Day of clinic per month</u>
Alton	Inwood Health Clinic	Every Tuesday
Bentley	Memorial Hall	3rd Wednesday
Bordon	Military Families Health Centre, Bordon Camp.	Every Monday & Thursday
Four Marks	Village Hall, Lymington Bottom.	2nd & 4th Tuesdays
Froyle	Methodist Church School	2nd Friday
Grayshott	Village Hall, Headley Road.	1st Friday
Headley	Village Hall	2nd & 4th Fridays
Longmoor	Welfare Centre, The Barracks.	2nd & 4th Tuesdays
Redstead	Church Room	1st & 3rd Thursdays
Oakhanger	Village Hall	3rd Friday
Ropley	Coffee Room (Baby Clinic)	1st Monday
Selborne	Village Hall	1st Wednesday
Whitehill	Congregational Church Hall, Liphook Road.	1st & 3rd Mondays

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester.

Chemical analyses are carried out by arrangement with the Public Analyst, Trafalgar Place, Clive Road, Portsmouth.

I should like once again to thank the Directors of the two laboratories for their continued co-operation and assistance.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinics are held every Thursday at Alton General Hospital.

Ante-natal relaxation classes are held at the Inwood Health Clinic, Alton, on Wednesday afternoons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Clinics are held as follows:-

<u>Orthopaedic</u>	- Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton.
<u>Ear, nose and throat</u>	- Alton General Hospital.
<u>Dental</u>	- At schools.
<u>Ophthalmic & orthoptic</u>	- Alton General Hospital.
<u>Speech therapy</u>	- Inwood Health Clinic, Alton.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

CHEST CLINICS

Chest clinics which serve this District are as under:-

<u>ALDERSHOT</u>	- Northfield Hospital, Redan Road, Aldershot. (Telephone:- Aldershot 21565)
<u>BASINGSTOKE</u>	- Basingstoke General Hospital, Hackwood Road, Basingstoke. (Telephone:- Basingstoke 5000)
<u>WINCHESTER</u>	- Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Romsey Road, Winchester. (Out-patients' Annex) (Telephone:- Winchester 5151)

MASS X-RAY SERVICES

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit serving this area is:-

Southampton Mass Radiography Unit,
7 Archers Road,
Southampton.
(Telephone:- Southampton 5533)

Medical Director:- Dr. E. L. Moore.

Organising Secretary:- E. J. Jones, Esq., A.R.S.H.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Special clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases are available as follows:-

ALDERSHOT - Aldershot General Hospital,
St. George's Road,
Aldershot.
(Telephone:- Aldershot 23201)

<u>Women</u>	- Mondays	- 11.0 a.m. to 12 noon
	Wednesday	- 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
<u>Men</u>	- Mondays	- 12 noon to 1.0 p.m.
	Wednesday	- 4.0 p.m. to 6.0 p.m.

WINCHESTER - Royal Hampshire County Hospital,
Romsey Road,
Winchester. (Out-patients' Annexe)
(Telephone:- Winchester 5151)

<u>Women</u>	- Mondays	- 2.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
	Thursday	- 3.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
<u>Men</u>	- Mondays	- 2.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
	Thursday	- 3.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Acting Senior Area Welfare Officer:-

Mr. E. W. J. Bonney, (Telephone:- Aldershot 23941)
Warburg Lodge,
Wellington Avenue,
Aldershot.

(Change of address since printing of this report)

Area Social Workers:-

Mr. W. T. Pepper, (Telephone:- Basingstoke 22109)
North Block,
New Market Square,
Wote Street,
Basingstoke.

Mr. G. G. D. Steward, (Telephone:- Alton 3853)
70 Lion Street,
Alton.

(Tuesday and Thursday mornings only
- 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon)

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

A N N U A L R E P O R T
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR

1967

S A N I T A R Y C I R C U M S T A N C E S
O F T H E A R E A

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A L T O N R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

Telephone Number:-
ALTON 2263.

Barton End,
Lenten Street,
Alton, Hants.

To:- The Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District of Alton for the year 1967.

As in previous years the statistics are at the end of the report and the front of the report deals in detail with the work carried out as a statutory requirement.

Your Council's Medical Officer of Health in his report on Page 2 comments on sewerage arrangements in the District and, for this reason, I have not myself specifically commented although I spend a considerable amount of time "ditch-hunting".

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee for their continued support and once again to thank the officers of other departments for their help and co-operation during the year.

I particularly wish to acknowledge the continuing loyal and efficient work of the Staff of the Public Health Department and to thank them for all their helpful assistance throughout 1967.

Yours obediently,


CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

PART II

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

All built-up areas of the District have piped main water supplies from the Wey Valley Water Company who supply sixteen parishes and from the Mid-Wessex Water Company who supply the remaining five.

There are a few isolated areas not supplied by mains for economic reasons, and there are still a number of properties in the western part of the District, i.e., Four Marks, Medstead and Ropley, relying on underground rainwater storage tanks but this, however, is slowly diminishing. A small extension of mains supplies to the north-western district of the Parish of Whitehill was completed during the year.

Mains supplies have been satisfactory both in regard to quality and quantity. Samples are regularly taken for analysis by the water undertakers and copies of the analysts' reports are submitted to the Council.

The fluorine content of water from the Mid-Wessex Water Company's sources supplying the area is 0.1 parts per million and that from the Wey Valley Water Company is approximately the same.

As it stands, there still remain isolated pockets of development which rely upon sources of water supply other than the mains and twenty-three routine samples from these supplies were taken during the year, all being found satisfactory.

Some complaints were received during the summer months from the Parish of Ropley regarding a lack of water which was found to be due to a drop in pressure. This was alleviated, however, by the installation of a new 15 inch trunk main and no further complaints have been received.

Six notifications of water disconnections were received during the year: all were subsequently re-connected.

For the number of properties and approximate population served by main water see Table 1 in the Statistical Section of this report.

SEWERAGE

Areas of the District already sewered are as follows -

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Area and Treatment</u>
Bentley	- Part, effluent treated by broad land irrigation.
Binsted	- Holt Pound area, with discharge into the sewers of the Farnham Urban District Council.
Grayscott	- The whole built-up area, with discharge into the Council's own treatment works at Lindford.
Hestley	- Headley Down and Arford areas, with discharge into the Lindford treatment works.
Whitehill	- Lindford, Bordon and Whitehill areas, with discharge into the Lindford treatment works. - Greatham area, with discharge into the sewers of the Petersfield Rural District Council.
Salisbury	- Main village area, with new works at Selborne.

The Military Camp areas of Bordon and Longmoor, including approximately 670 quarters, are sewered and all dwellings connected. The Bordon Camp area discharges into the Council's own treatment works at Lindford but the Longmoor Camp area discharges into the War Department's own works.

The Council receives into its works at Lindford sewage from adjacent areas of the Haslemere Urban District Council and Hambledon Rural District Council.

The scheme for the built-up area of the Parish of Selborne having been completed during 1966, it is now being put to good use by the majority of the properties which are able to connect. Schemes are under preparation for a new works at Bentley to take sewage from Bentley, Froile and Binsted, and at Ropley to take sewage from the Ropley and Four Marks etc. areas.

Generally the larger Council housing estates where sewers are not available are provided with their own treatment plants.

DOMESTIC DRAINAGE

During the year connections to the Council's sewers continued steadily as also did the provision of new septic tank systems in areas not provided with sewers.

Details of sewer connections are shown in Table 2 in the Statistical Section of this report.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drug legislation divides enforcement provisions between District Councils and Food and Drugs Authorities. The Food and Drugs Authority for this District is the Hampshire County Council.

Generally speaking the division is that the District Council is responsible for the provisions regarding purity of food, i.e., fitness for human consumption, whereas the Food and Drugs Authority is responsible for the provisions relating to adulteration, misrepresentation, labelling and the like. Sundry complaints regarding foreign bodies in food are immediately referred to the Food and Drugs Authority.

A report on the work of the Food and Drugs Authority appears later on in this section.

There are no slaughterhouses in the District.

Foodstuffs inspected in shops and stores and surrendered for condemnation were as shown in Table 3 in the Statistical Section of this report.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

These Regulations contain provisions in respect of the hygienic handling of food and the construction and maintenance of premises where food is handled.

A memorandum on the provisions of the Regulations has been circulated to the occupiers of all food premises in the District.

All the above premises are either wholesale or retail. There are no food manufacturers.

Routine inspection of food premises continued during the year. Generally the standard was good but a few cases of minor infringements were dealt with by informal notice.

There has been a general trend of improvement towards better food hygiene in the District.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES)
REGULATIONS, 1966.

Inspections have been carried out under the above Regulations. In one case an informal notice was served on the owner to comply with the Regulations and in another case, information was given to the Authority in whose area the vehicle was garaged regarding certain contravention found on inspection.

MILK

All milk retailed in the District has to be covered by one of the Special Designations - "Pasteurised", "Sterilised", "Ultra Heat Treated" and "Untreated".

Licences to use a Special Designation in relation to milk are issued by the Council under delegated powers from the Hampshire County Council.

Eleven such licences have been issued.

MILK SAMPLING

As reported by the Medical Officer of Health, a scheme for the sampling of untreated milk was started in the Rural District.

A total of seventy-six visits was made in connection with this scheme and twenty samples were obtained from fifteen farms; of these, sixteen were negative, whilst the remaining four proved positive for the Milk Ring Test but negative for the Culture Brucella Species Test.

As the scheme is at this stage voluntary, at least four visits were necessary to each farm to obtain one sample.

Unfortunately the scheme was temporarily halted due to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, when it was deemed wiser to pay no visits to farms in the District for any purpose except at the request of the owner.

ICE CREAM

There are no ice cream manufacturers in the District.

There are seventy-three premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. All these premises are village shops and stores retailing pre-packed ice cream from refrigerators.

FOOD SAMPLING

I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Preston, M.I.W.M.A., Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Hampshire County Council, for the following information which he has kindly supplied:-

During the year ended the 31st December, 1967, 226 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the area of the Alton Rural District Council.

Milk Samples

160 samples of milk, including 22 of "Channel Islands" were taken. Of these, ten were below the required fat content but they were from individual churns of milk included in larger consignments and, the average fat content of the consignments being, in each case, above the required limit, no offences were involved.

Miscellaneous Samples

36 samples of articles other than milk were obtained, three being the subject of consumer complaints. Of these, 35 submitted for analysis were found to be satisfactory and four received adverse reports.

The adverse reports were in respect of:-

- (1) Sample of pork sausage meat which was deficient in meat content.
- (2) Jar of mcllasses which contained a piece of a hard substance. The complainant thought it tasted of paraffin but analysis showed it to consist of vegetable wax, probably from sugar cane.
- (3) A tin of peas which contained foreign matter found to consist of a portion of a large weed seed.
- (4) A sample of sausages with skins which showed small dark brownish stains, found to consist of traces of iron.

The above mentioned matters did not appear to require legal proceedings and were brought to the notice of the producers concerned, formal criticism being given where necessary.

General

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. There were no serious complaints concerning these matters.

RODENT CONTROL

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the primary obligation is upon the Council to ensure that, so far as it is practicable, its area is kept free from rats and mice. The Act does not relieve the owners or occupiers of premises of their responsibility for the actual destruction of rats and mice.

In accordance with the above, the Council's Pest Control Officer makes regular inspections of agricultural, industrial and commercial properties, drawing the attention of occupiers to any infestation by these rodents, and advising when necessary on methods of treatment.

Although a general service of treatment is not given, it is found desirable in some cases affecting such premises, particularly where the infestations affect more than one property, for a treatment service to be given upon charge on an "ad hoc" basis. Other than this, no contract work is undertaken.

As regards private houses, however, a free treatment service is given upon request.

For details of general infestations and treatments see Table 4 in the Statistical Section of this report.

The tables relate only to the number of properties inspected and/or treated and not to the number of actual inspections or visits. Treatments always involve several visits during the work and follow-up visits subsequently to ensure total clearance of infestation.

The Council properties are visited regularly once a month and oftener if found necessary.

There are no problems involved in sewer infestations as all the sewers are covered up.

Periodically test baits are laid in the more vulnerable sections but so far no "takes" have been recorded. Should at any time a "take" be found, then the whole of the affected system would be treated.

As with water supply and sewerage, the Military Authorities have their own arrangements for rodent control in Bordon and Longmoor Camps, but whenever necessary, the Council's Pest Control Officer co-operates with the Military Authorities in problem cases.

In addition to the service of rodent control, assistance was also given to the public in connection with other infestations as follows:-

Wasp's nests destroyed	31
Treatment for flies	4
Treatment for fleas	8
Treatment for bees	6
Treatment for bats	1
Treatment for ants	4
Investigations for infectious disease	3

SWIMMING POOLS

There are no public swimming pools in the District but there are four restricted use pools.

One, in Bordon Camp, is for the use of military personnel and families only, and is under constant supervision by the Army Hygiene Section.

Another, at Grayshott School, is for the use of the school children only, under the supervision of the teaching staff. It has a filtration and chlorination plant.

The third is at Lord Mayor Treloar College, Fyfe, for the use of the pupils and staff.

The fourth is at Grayshott Hall Health Centre, Grayshott, for use by local residents.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

One dog is licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Visits were made during the year without any cause for action being found.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

This Act came into force on the 1st January, 1964, and requires that no person shall keep a boarding establishment for animals except under the authority of a licence granted by the local authority in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The licence has conditions attached to it requiring safeguards as to sanitation and the safety and health of dogs and cats boarded on the premises.

During the year 11 applications were received, varying from the largest - to board 100 dogs and 25 cats, to the smallest - to board 6 dogs. These premises were duly inspected in company with an officer of the F. S. P. C. A., advice being given where necessary; all were issued with the appropriate licence and only in one case was informal action required.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

The above Act came into force in November, 1960, and under Section 1, noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law, becomes a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with according to the procedure provided in Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Apart from statutory action by a local authority, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a magistrate.

The Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft or by statutory undertakers in the exercise of their powers.

It was found necessary to institute formal proceedings in only one case during the year but the Court was unable to serve a summons and notices had to be served three times, the last on all three members of the family involved. This appeared to have some results as the complaints were withdrawn at the reduction of the noise.

PETROLEUM ACTS

In 1964 the licensing procedure for the storage of petroleum was amended so as to issue a licence for petroleum mixtures separate from petroleum spirit.

90 petroleum spirit storage licences and 12 petroleum mixture storage licences were issued during the year.

A total of 3 new tanks was installed during the year. These were constructed and tested in accordance with the Home Office model conditions.

ACCOMMODATION FOR HOP-PICKERS

Control over accommodation for hop-pickers provided by farmers is by means of Byelaws made by the Council under Section 270 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

These Byelaws contain provisions relating to repair, cleanliness, overcrowding, cooking and sanitary facilities, and water supply etc.

The number of huts in use and of pickers employed has declined enormously since the installation of hop-picking machines which are operated mainly by local labour.

The majority of seasonal labour is now employed in potato picking. These travellers use caravans for living accommodation and remain in the District for only a short period.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no such premises in the District.

RENT ACT, 1957.

There were no applications for certificates of disrepair received under the provisions of the above Act.

FACTORIES

Under the provisions of the Factories Acts, the District Council is the authority responsible for enforcing the provisions regarding sanitary accommodation in all factories and in all factories where mechanical power is not used, the provisions with respect to cleanliness, overcrowding, workroom temperature and ventilation, and floor drainage.

The particulars prescribed on the administration of the Acts are shown in Table 5 in the Statistical Section of this report.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The above Act came into force on the 1st January, 1964, and placed responsibility for enforcement as respecting different classes of premises on different authorities as follows:-

General Provisions (Sections 4/27 and 46/50)

<u>Premises owned or occupied by:-</u>	<u>Enforcing authority</u>
(1) The Crown, local authorities, railways and those covered by the Factories Act, 1961.	H. M. Inspector of Factories.
(2) Mines and Quarries	H. M. Inspector of Mines & Quarries.
(3) All other shops and offices	District Council
<u>Provisions as to fire</u>	H. M. Inspectors and/or the Fire Authority.

The general provisions enforceable by the District Council in premises for which they are responsible are those relating to the health, safety and welfare of employees, i.e., cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary and washing facilities, water supply etc.

By the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act (Commencement No. 1) Order, 1964, sections of the Act were brought into operation as from the dates specified.

The most important provisions, operating from the 1st May, 1964, were for the registration of premises with the enforcing authority and the application for and grant of certificates of exemption from certain requirements of the Act.

Regulations as to sanitary and washing facilities operate from the 1st January, 1966.

There are also provisions for the investigation of accidents to employees, for the fencing of dangerous machinery, and for the giving of information to employees.

An annual statistical report is required to be submitted to the Minister of Labour in accordance with Section 60 of the Act, and Table C in the Statistical Section of this report gives the information submitted direct to the Minister.

It must be emphasised that the statistics refer only to premises registered with the Council.

Registration is only necessary where there are employees and the sum of hours normally worked each week by all employees exceeds 21. Registration is also not necessary where the only persons employed are close relatives of the employer.

During the year routine general inspections were made to 46 premises and notices for defects served in respect of 16 as follows:-

Cleanliness	- 1	Sanitary Accommodation	- 4
Lighting	- 2	Washing facilities	- 1
Temperature	- 8	Accommodation for clothing	1
First Aid	- 5	Floors, Passages & Stairs	- 1
		Other matters	- 14

ACCIDENTS

No accidents were reported during the year.

CARAVANS

The position as regards caravans in the District remains substantially the same and will, in my opinion, continue to do so until there becomes available a sufficient number of dwellings at a rent which can be afforded.

Licence applications for single caravans were received and dealt with during the year as follows:-

- (1) Approved and/or renewed for limited periods, for residential accommodation, mainly in gardens of private houses 4
- (2) Approved and/or renewed for applicants during the erection of a dwelling on the same site, the period of the licences being limited to the completion date of the new dwelling 2
- (3) Applications refused Planning Commission and, therefore, not licensable 3

At the end of the year there were 20 licences in force for caravans in gardens etc. and 4 in those during erection of a dwelling on the same site as the particular caravan.

There are also 2 works sites, 2 holiday sites, and 5 commercial residential sites.

HOUSING

The following table shows the action taken during the year as regards unfit houses:-

<u>Action</u>	<u>Number of Houses</u>
Number of houses demolished as a result of formal action	.. 2
Number of houses demolished by owners voluntarily	... 25
Number of houses closed as a result of formal action	... NIL
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of formal action	... 2
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	... 11

No cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

I am informed by the Council's Housing Manager, Mr. A. C. Brown, A.I.H.M., that there were 27 casual vacancies occurring in Council houses, which resulted in 27 families being re-housed.

At the end of the year there were 483 families on the Council's housing list, of whom 215 were for the Parish of Whitehill.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS FOR HOUSING

The Housing Act, 1964, which came into operation on the 16th August, 1964, amended the law as to financial assistance for the improvement of houses (Standard Grants).

The full standard amenities were slightly amended and provision was made for the making of "reduced" standard grants where it is not practicable at reasonable cost to provide the full standard amenities.

The amount of grant payable remains at one-half of the cost incurred in providing the amenities subject to an upper limit of grant. The existing limit of £155 is retained but a higher limit of up to £350 is authorised in defined circumstances.

When computing the cost of works after completion, the cost of local-purpose fittings may now be apportioned and the cost of a professional adviser may be included.

The conditions applying to all grants are amended in that the period for which conditions are required to be observed has been reduced from ten years to three years and the rent limit amended for de-controlled properties, the new maximum being based on the 1963 gross value.

There are two types of Improvement Grant - Discretionary and Standard.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

The discretionary grant scheme which requires a comprehensive standard of fitness and amenities upon completion of the works allows of a 50% grant towards the cost of improvements subject to a maximum grant of £400. The operation of this scheme has been suspended.

Table 8 in the Statistical Section of this report shows, per year, per dwelling, the average cost of improvements and the average amount of grant made.

Table 9 in the Statistical Section of this report shows, year by year, the occupancies of the dwellings for which discretionary grants were approved.

Table 10 in the Statistical Section of this report shows, year by year, the localities in which houses were improved with the aid of discretionary grants. This table refers only to completed schemes.

STANDARD GRANTS

The response of the public to this new system of grants was more immediate and has continued.

Tables 11, 12 and 13 in the Statistical Section of this report give various statistics.

As the improvement grant schemes require the carrying out of any incidental repairs, it follows from the tables shown that 403 (Discretionary grants) + 399 (Standard grants) = 802 houses have been thoroughly repaired as well as improved, thus obviating any possible action under the repair sections of the Housing Acts.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS

The annual total of Public Health Inspectors' visits carried out during the year are listed under subjects, is shown in Table 14 in the Statistical Section of this report.

PUBLIC WORKS

All public cleansing work is carried out by the Council's own vehicles and staff and I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. John Blackwell, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., Chartered Municipal Engineer, for the information relating to this subject.

Vehicle depots are maintained at Alton and Lindford. The Council's sewage works at Lindford (Whitehill Parish) receive and treat sewage from Whitehill, Bordon, Lindford, Bordon Military Camp, Headley, Grayshott and parts of adjoining areas of the Haslemere Urban District Council and Hambledon Rural District Council. There is a separate sewage works for Selborne.

A general scheme of full refuse collection operates throughout the District with weekly collections in eleven parishes and fortnightly collections in the other ten. A weekly collection is also made from the Married Quarters in the Bordon and Longmoor Military Camps.

Disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping at various tips throughout the District, the main tips being at Headley and East Tisted, the latter tip being shared with the Alton Urban District Council.

Collections of nightsoil are made generally in areas where sewers are not available.

The Council also operate a cesspool emptying service for which, however, a charge is made.

Public conveniences are maintained at Bordon and Grayshott.

Statistics relating to Public Works are to be found in Tables 15A-15B in the Statistical Section of this report.

PART II
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

S T A T I S T I C A L S E C T I O N

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PART II

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

S T A T I S T I C A L S E C T I O N

TABLE 1

WATER SUPPLIES

The following table indicates the number of properties and approximate population served by main water:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Area (acres)</u>	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of houses connected</u>	<u>Estimated population supplied</u>	<u>Estimated total population</u>
Bentley	2,483	262	262	891	891
Bentworth	3,763	205	195	629	656
Birsted	7,799	589	531	1,700	1,885
Bawton	2,194	160	160	544	544
East Tisted	2,621	71	71	209	209
Farringdon	2,105	190	183	542	564
Four Marks	1,502	733	702	2,200	2,294
Froyle	4,641	232	229	760	777
Grayshott	901	644	642	1,899	1,996
Headley	4,771	1,298	1,280	4,100	4,154
Kingsley	1,540	155	155	508	508
Liphham	1,797	51	47	197	214
Medstead	2,809	588	475	1,350	1,676
Newton Valence	2,069	88	87	273	276
Ropley	3,704	502	463	1,295	1,405
Selborne	4,830	375	372	1,142	1,151
Spalden	2,160	153	134	427	496
West Tisted	2,356	67	57	185	221
Whitehill - Civil	5,509	1,508	1,422	7,755	8,077
- Military		610	610		
- Caravans		240	100		
Wield	2,104	71	63	221	248
Worlham	3,868	112	94	282	358
TOTALS:-	65,526	8,904	8,334	27,109	28,600

NOTE - PARISH OF WHITEHILL

The 140 caravans not connected direct all have supplies from the mains via joint standpipes.

The military properties in Bordon and Longmoor Camps are supplied by the Military's own mains.

TABLE 2

DOMESTIC DRAINAGE

Connections were as follows:-

Area	Area	Connections during 1967	Total connections to date
Blairgowrie	Fort Pound	NIL	90
Blairgowrie		17	563
Bonnyrigg	Widdie Valley Down	1	819
Blairgowrie	Widdie Road Widdie	1 51	12 85
Blairgowrie	Widdie	NIL	40
	Widdie Widdie Widdie	80	1,339
TOTALS:-		11	2,960

The figures shown in the above table exclude approximately 100 connections at Bonnyrigg and Longmoor, drained to military sewage, and three residential caravan sites at Whitehill, licensed for 300 persons. All three sites are connected to the sewer, one with 10 caravans having individual water closets and waste water facilities, the other two have communal facilities.

TABLE 3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Foodstuffs inspected in shops and stores and surrendered for condemnation were as shown:-

Canned Meat

Beef - 55 lbs.
Pork (2) - 11 lbs.

Canned Fruit

Apples - 81 lbs.
Pears - 3 lbs.

Unpreserved

Fish (fresh) - 49 lbs.

TABLE 4

RODENT CONTROLGeneral Inspections and Treatments

General inspections and treatments were carried out throughout the District as follows:-

	Type of Property				Total
	Council	Private	Agricult- -ural	Other	
Number of properties in District	10	7,542	490	365	8,407
Number of properties inspected	10	350	137	159	656
Number of properties infested	5	269	25	43	342
Number of properties treated	5	269	25	43	342

Under the general heading "Type of Property", Council houses are included under column "Private" whereas the column "Council" includes refuse tips, sewage works, depots and the like, used in connection with the functions of the Council.

The number of inspections and/or visits made were:-

Council properties	-	81
Private dwelling houses	-	925
Agricultural premises	-	203
Business and other premises	-	299
Total:-		<u>1,508</u>

TABLE 5

FACTORIES

The particulars prescribed on the administration of the Factories Acts are shown below:-

PART I

(1) - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

(1) Premises	(2) Number on Register	Number of		
		(3) Inspections	(4) Written Notices	(5) Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities (Non-power)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Power)	68	26	1	NIL
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	123 (building sites)			

TABLE 5

FACORIES

PART I

(2) - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overcrowding (S.2)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	3	NIL	1	NIL
(c) Not separate for sexes	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL:-	16	3	NIL	1	NIL

TABLE 5

(3) OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

Section 133			Section 134		
Number of out-workers in August 1961 required by Section 133(1)(c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Of the registered factories, these mainly consist of garages (motor vehicle repairs) and builders' yards (joinery).

There is one factory engaged on fibre glass fabrications, thirteen light engineering factories, one blouse factory, one laundry, one brickworks and one earth moving plant depot.

TABLE 6

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

An annual statistical report is required to be submitted to the Minister of Labour in accordance with Section 60 of the Act, and this table gives the information submitted direct to the Minister:-

REGISTRATIONS

<u>Class of premises</u>	<u>Number registered during the year</u>	<u>Total number of registered premises at end of year</u>
Offices	3	28
Retail shops	9	93
Warehouses	-	4
Catering establishments	4	15
Fuel depots	-	3
<u>Totals:-</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>143</u>

ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT

<u>Class of premises</u>	<u>Number employed at end of year</u>	
Offices	172	} - Males - 250
Retail shops	298	
Warehouses	21	
Catering establishments	103	
Fuel depots	11	} - Females - 357
Canteens	2	
<u>Total:-</u>	<u>607</u>	

TABLE 7 DISCRETIONARY GRANT APPLICATIONS MADE

Cost of Works & Amount of Grants approved

This table shows, per Year, the number of dwellings concerned in discretionary grant applications, the total cost of the improvement works and the amount of grant made upon completion.

It will be noticed that applications have decreased since the introduction of standard grants in 1959. The scheme was discontinued in 1966.

Year	Number of applications approved	Number of houses concerned in such applications	Total cost of Improvement Works	Total amount of grant approved
1950	1	2	£879. 13. 6.	£439
1951	1	1	£578. 3. 6.	£289
1952	-	-	-	-
1953	4	5	£2,484. 3. 0.	£1,241
1954	12	36	£14,932. 15. 8.	£7,291
1955	18	58	£30,289. 5. 1.	£14,125
1956	15	31	£18,061. 4. 2.	£8,395
1957	21	36	£22,641. 8. 10.	£10,878
1958	33	47	£30,456. 9. 8.	£14,012
1959	36	42	£46,112. 7. 4.	£17,010
1960	26	35	£22,081. 19. 3.	£9,243
1961	25	29	£32,946. 0. 0.	£9,863
1962	24	33	£25,199. 3. 5.	£11,341
1963	18	22	£18,420. 5. 9.	£6,783
1964	15	16	£18,642. 17. 11.	£5,425
1965	5	7	£5,303. 15. 1.	£2,485
1966	1	2	£1,602. 8. 0.	£800
1967	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	283	412	£291,132. 0. 2.	£119,620

TABLE 8

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

AVERAGE COST OF WORKS & AMOUNT OF GRANT PAID

This table shows, per year, per dwelling, the average cost of improvements and the average amount of grant made:-

Year	Number of Houses	Average cost of improve-ments	Average amount of grant
1950	2	£439	£219
1951	1	£578	£289
1952	-	-	-
1953	5	£497	£248
1954	36	£415	£203
1955	58	£522	£244
1956	31	£583	£271
1957	36	£629	£302
1958	47	£648	£298
1959	52	£868	£327
1960	35	£631	£264
1961	29	£1,136	£340
1962	33	£797	£314
1963	22	£837	£308
1964	16	£1,165	£339
1965	7	£829	£355
1966	2	£801	£400
1967	-	-	-
Overall Average	412	£711	£297

These figures are affected in several ways, i.e., by the comparative higher cost of the conversion of buildings into dwellings; the increase in sewerage facilities allowing of cheaper drainage costs; and the rising costs of building materials and labour.

TABLE 9

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTSOCCUPANCIES OF IMPROVED DWELLINGS

The following table shows, year by year, the occupancies of the dwellings for which discretionary grants were approved:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Owner/Occubiers</u>	<u>Farm and/or Estate Occupancies</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
1950	-	2	-
1951	1	-	-
1952	-	-	-
1953	1	4	-
1954	7	27	2
1955	12	41	5
1956	6	24	1
1957	6	30	-
1958	14	29	4
1959	18	30	4
1960	12	13	10
1961	14	13	2
1962	13	12	8
1963	9	10	3
1964	11	5	-
1965	3	2	2
1966	-	2	-
1967	-	-	-
Totals:-	127	244	41
Percentage of total }	31%	59%	10%

GRAND TOTAL:- 412

TABLE 10

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

LOCALITIES OF IMPROVED DWELLINGS

The following table shows, year by year, the localities in which houses were improved with the aid of discretionary grants. It refers only to completed schemes.

The balance of 9 between 412 approvals and 403 completions is accounted for by schemes not proceeded with.

Parish	Number of houses improved per year																	Total
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Bentley	-	-	1	1	7	6	2	3	5	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	29
Bentworth	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	13
Binsted	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	7	6	2	4	2	1	-	1	-	35
Chawton	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
East Tisted	-	-	-	-	5	4	2	1	-	1	3	-	5	-	2	2	-	25
Farrington	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	11
Four Marks	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Froyle	-	-	-	-	4	11	4	8	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	34
Grayshott	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	4	12	3	2	4	-	2	1	-	36
Headley	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	4	5	3	6	1	-	2	1	3	-	33
Kingsley	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	8
Lasham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
Medstead	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	12
Newton Valence	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
Ropley	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	4	3	2	3	1	2	1	-	-	22
Selborne	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	4	3	12	8	3	-	5	-	-	-	43
Shalden	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
West Tisted	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Whitehill	-	-	-	1	6	2	9	4	1	4	5	1	6	1	1	2	-	43
Wield	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5
Worldham	-	-	-	-	9	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	24
TOTALS	2	1	1	3	59	46	38	33	40	55	36	19	35	14	9	12	-	403

STANDARD IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

TABLE 11

APPROVED AND COMPLETED SCHEMES

The following table gives details of standard grant applications approved and completed. It also shows the maximum amounts approved for these schemes and the number of completions, with actual grants paid.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Schemes approved</u>	<u>Maximum Grant</u>	<u>Completions</u>	<u>Grant approved</u>
1959	36	£5,225	6	£675
1960	92	£12,870	51	£6,124
1961	60	£8,740	76	£9,685
1962	58	£8,285	52	£6,418
1963	57	£5,400	51	£6,804
1964	41	£6,750	38	£5,336
1965	40	£9,990	43	£7,065
1966	49	£10,870	29	£6,488
1967	59	£12,985	53	£10,747
TOTALS:-	472	£81,115	399	£59,342

TABLE 12

OCCUPANCIES OF IMPROVED DWELLINGS

The following table shows, year by year, the occupancies of the dwellings for which standard improvement grants were approved.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Owner/Occupiers</u>	<u>Farm and/or Estate Occupancies</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
1959	30	4	2
1960	57	10	25
1961	36	11	13
1962	37	6	15
1963	28	3	6
1964	31	4	6
1965	34	2	4
1966	37	3	9
1967	37	3	19
TOTALS:-	327	46	99
Percentage of Total	69 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	21%

TOTAL:- 436

STANDARD IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

TABLE 13

LOCALITIES OF IMPROVED DWELLINGS

The localities in which houses were improved with the aid of "standard" improvement grants, completed schemes, are as follows:-

Parish	Number of houses improved per year									Total
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Ambley	-	4	5	2	1	-	1	-	1	14
Barnborough	-	1	4	1	1	2	-	-	1	10
Barnstaple	-	8	4	4	12	4	5	3	4	44
Barnston	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Barn Tisted	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Barnstaple	-	3	3	3	1	1	-	3	1	16
Baynards	-	8	7	7	1	4	3	2	6	39
Barnstaple	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	4
Brayshott	2	5	15	2	5	5	2	3	1	40
Barnstaple	2	4	7	6	2	1	7	5	-	34
Kingsley	-	1	-	4	-	1	1	1	-	8
Lasham	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	5
Malstead	-	3	6	5	4	3	3	1	5	30
Newton Valence	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sopley	-	5	1	2	1	7	5	3	4	28
Salborne	-	2	5	3	2	2	2	2	16	34
Shalden	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
West Tisted	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Winton	-	6	10	10	14	5	10	5	9	69
Widford	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	7
Widfordham	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	7
TOTALS:-	0	51	76	52	51	38	43	29	53	399

TABLE 14

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS

The annual summary of Public Health Inspectors' visits carried out during the year and listed under subjects is as below:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
Accumulations	16
Animal Boarding Establishments	18
Cafes and Restaurants	8
Caravans and Moveable Dwellings	125
Clean Air	-
Factories	43
Food Premises	138
Food Inspection	16
Housing	130
Housing applications	9
Improvement Grants - Preliminary	112
Improvement Grants - Works	367
Infectious Diseases	184
Infestation	1
Noise Abatement	12
Nuisances	332
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	48
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises - General Inspections	46
Pet Shops	2
Petroleum	47
Rent Act	-
Rodent Control	5
Water Sampling	12
Sampling - Swimming Baths	-
Vans and Mobile Shops	2
Verminous Premises	-
Water Supply	40
Miscellaneous	56
<u>TOTAL:-</u>	<u>1,769</u>

STATISTICS FOR 1967

BUILDING REGULATIONS AND PLANNING

Number of plans deposited - Building Regulations	- 505	} 892
- Planning only	- 387	
Number of new dwellings completed	 124
Number of temporary building licences in force	 10

LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSING

Number of new dwellings completed during the year Nil
Number of permanent pre-war dwellings at end of year 78 @
Number of permanent post-war dwellings at end of year 862
Number of temporary post-war dwellings at end of year 116 +
	<hr/>
	<u>Total:-</u> 1,056

NOTES:-

@ including 16 houses purchased by the Council from the Headley Public Utility Society.

+ being 50 prefabricated bungalows at Lindford and 66 hatted dwellings at Headley.

SEWERAGE - LINDFORD WORKS

Total annual flow at Lindford Works	200,750,000 gall
Average daily flow at Lindford Works	550,000 gall
Total annual rainfall recorded at Lindford Works ..	36.71 inch
Average monthly rainfall recorded at works	3.06 inch

TABLE 15B

P U B L I C W O R K S

PUBLIC CLEANSING

	Refuse Vehicles	Nightsoil & Cesspool Vehicles	Totals
Mileage for the year	74,902	70,557	145,459
Average per month	6,242	5,880	12,122
Number of cesspool loads from:-			
(1) Private properties	-	3,313)	6,529
(2) Council houses	-	1,064)	
(3) Bordon Sewage Works	-	2,152)	
Number of dwellings from which nightsoil collected	-	527	-
Amount of refuse collected (cubic yards) .. Total:	66,335	-	-
Average per month (cubic yards)	5,528	-	-

